

An Essay on
Inflammation
Respectfully Submitted
to the Faculty of the
Homopathic Medical College
of Pennsylvania

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of Pennsylvania

has been him in former
times to speak, severity of of-
fice and speech in the village
population of this district but
at the present day much of
the big game have disappeared
believe it to be an consequence
of the capture made to take
of game before a sufficient
and steady population of this
village.

The village is situated on
the margin of a plain from
the margin of the river to the
edge of the plain a distance
of about two miles which
is over enough distance
to give the people a

Inflammation

There has been in former times, a great diversity of opinion in regard to the pathological conditions of this disease, but at the present day, most of the physicians and surgeons believe it to be an engorgement of the capillary vessels or tubes, dependent upon a weakened and relaxed condition of their walls.

In all organic textures the transmission of blood from the minute arteries to the veins, is through a fine network of these tubes, which become engorged and overtaxed by the increased

heat.

action of the heart and arteries.

We first become acquainted with inflammation by its characteristic symptoms, which are pain heat redness and swelling. Each of which is dependent upon a morbid condition of certain organs or tissues.

Pain is generally the first symptom, the intensity of which depends 1st upon facility 2^d upon the natural sensiveness of the patient. Some persons being much more sensitive to pain than others. The sensitive nervous

if not implicated. are
infringed upon by the
surrounding parts. and as
the compression increases
pain is also more acute.
First according to the injur-
ing nature of the part
affected.

Heat is a phenomenon
which is never absent. and
generally prominent. But
it is a very difficult one
to describe. Satisfactorily.
It is created in part by
vital force. or action. through
the medium of arterial
circulation. but principally
by molecular cleavage of

the constituents of blood and tissues for as soon as vitality ceases to exist in the parts they become amenable to the laws of physics and by the chemical changes which follow heat is produced.

Redness depends upon the increase of blood in the part for it has been ascertained by pathologists that those vessels which in their normal condition only transmitted colorless fluid are now crowded with red corpuscles also those which conveyed only

a single Column are now filled with agglomerated masses. There may be also an extravasation of blood into the cellular structure as well as serum.

This also depends much upon locality. The greater the supply of blood vessels to a part the greater will be the redness when inflamed.

Swelling in the first stages depends upon distention of the vessels and extravasation of blood and serum but in the latter stages of the disease there may

be thickening of the walls
of the walls of those vessels.
and there also ^{may} be Coagula
of blood and lymph.

Still there may be inflam-
ation without much of
any swelling. But this
is not generally the case.

In this disease all of the
symptoms descend one
upon the other to a certain
extent. When they are all
prominent the disease cannot
~~well~~ be mistaken.

Some or all of these sym-
ptoms are present in most
every disease. Still when
in connection they character

ize inflammation. No matter
whether inflamed.

Causes of this disease are
various. Such as mechanical
injuries of any kind, or
some morbid condition
of the blood. But the
exciting causes within
external. Such as injury
of a part or internal as
diseased blood acts upon
the sentient nerves sup-
plying that part as a
stimulant producing
an excited State which
(State) is conveyed to some
nervous centre and then
reflected on the matter

nerves supplying that or some relative part.

This reflection however is supposed to bring about a kind of antago-
nistic sympathy so that instead of exciting the motor nerves to contract it paralyzes them, and is followed by contraction or dilation which is the most probable third and having no contractile power. This dilation being an exhalation and other phenomena follows as mechanical consequences or natural.

The terminations may
be by resolution or by
suspension. The former
is much more desirable
and in order to have such
a result, it is necessary
in many cases, to do
something to assist nature
in her efforts, to over
come the disease, and
bring about a healthy
termination, though in
some cases, if left to its
self, she may be able to
without the aid of art.
In order to treat this
disease successfully
it is necessary to under-

Stated it fully in all its varied forms, for there is not a disease to which the Norman frame is subject but what either commences with, or ends in inflammation of some part of the body. It is interesting not only to study its morbid phenomena but its terminations, complications &c.

We find, that withstanding its destructive consequences many diseases cannot be cured without first causing ~~an~~ ^{an} effusive inflammation by some mechanical means. For instance

in the operations for Hydrocephalus
Hernia & other life & limb
Were it not for this it would
be useless to operate.

So that it is necessary, no
one can doubt.

When called upon to treat
this disease or any other it is
necessary to study well
the symptoms which
are our only guide.
It is always well to find
out the exciting cause at
first, if possible, and
remove it, after which
the application of such
remedies as may be
indicated, can be made

with good results generally.
We are made to use the
lancet the first thing (as
our alafrath would recommend)
and practice to perfection.
But to use some of the
remedies of our Materia
Medicar. which will
have a much more
desirable effect. and to do
this it is necessary. not
only to understand the
symptoms of the disease
but those of the remedy
also. Then such a one
~~as~~ may be selected as
corresponds to the disease
and administered according to the

The remedies which are
most likely to be indic-
ated are such as Acon.
Arr. Bell. Bry. Cham. Rhus.
Cann. Camphr. and Sulf.

If after the judicious em-
ployment of such remedies
the disease still progresses
and there is threatened
suppuration. Other remedies
may be more applicable
Sul. Merc. Sulfur. Cal. Mur.
Lyc. Sulfur. Ars. & Carb. Veg.

There may be still others
but in ordinary cases
such as, may be selected
from those mentioned
and applied according to

the law. Similar Semitoxic
Curettes will have the
desired effect.

The external application
of Arizona as well as the
internal administration
in such cases as arise
from mechanical injury
may be made. In no
other cases would an
external application be
advisable according to our
teachings - which are suffi-
cient to warrant no in
such treatment.

Very respectfully

Yours,

J. G. Burbank